

to or assume an organic structure. 2. a. To form n. b. To join such a group. —**or-gan-iz-'en**. pref. [ME < Med. Lat. *organum*, organ of the int.] —see **ORGAN-**] 1. Organ <*organo*therapy> 2. **uri-al** >

> (**ōr-gān'** > **klor'ēn'** , -in, -klōr'-) *n.* Any of vaccines, as DDT, that contain chlorine.
r'te) *n.* [After Alfonso Corti (1822–1868)] A cratered on the inner surface of the basilar membrane contains a series of sensory receptors responsible for hearing.
(ōr'gā-nō-jēn'ī-sis, ōr-gān'ā-) *n., pl.* —see **DEVELOPMENT** of biological organs. —**or-gan-o-adj.** —**or-gan-o-gen-et'ic-al-ly adv.** —**or-gan-o-log'y** (&-lōj') *n.* Scientific description of the animals. —**or-gan-o-graph'ic adj.** —**or-gan-o-lōg'y** (&-lōj') *n.* Study of the structure and function of organs. —**or-gan-o-log'ic** (ōr'gā-nō-lōj'ic) **-log'ic-al adj.**

al (ōr-gān'ō-dm-kayōōr'ē-āl) *n.* An organic remedy.
also or-ga-num (-nam) *n., pl.* —na (-nə) set of methods or principles used in scientific education.
ōr'gā-nō-thēr'ā-pē, ōr-gān'ō-) *n.* Treatment of organs by their extracts such as thyrax and **er'a-peu'tic** (ōr'ē-ā-pyōō'tik) *adj.*
r'gā-nōt'rā-plz'am) **also or-gan-ot-ro-** derivation of a chemical compound or a micro-organisms or tissues or organs. —**or-gan-otrop'ic** (ōr'gān'ō-trop'ic) *adj.* —**or-gan-otro-p'i-cal-ly adv.** **or-gan-pip'n** *n.* A tall cactus, *Pachycereus elaeagnifolius*, native to the southwestern United States.
point.
al, pl. —na (-nə) or —**nums**. [Med. Lat. < V] Vocal polyphonic music of the 9th to 13th century.
four voice parts.
n. var. OF ORGANON.
[Orig. unknown.] A sheer, stiff, silk or synthetic neckwear, or evening dresses.
'n) [*Fr. organsin* < Ital. *organzino*] A raw-warp thread.
Fr. orgasme < Gk. *orgasmos* < *organon*, to be climax of sexual excitement, marked by ges, esp. by ejaculation of semen by the penis (mtk), **or-gas'tic adj.**
O'Prov. **orjat** < *ordi*, barley < Lat. *ordium* < *almond* and *ground* used to flavor cock-

adj. [*Gk. orgastikos* < *orgia*, secret rites.]
istic of an orgy.
> [*Grgies*, secret rites < Ofr. < Lat. *orgia* < cults of ancient Greek or Roman deities, dancing, singing, drinking, and sexual unrestrained indulgence, esp. sexual activity in a specific activity < an orgy of crime]> **i. ori-bi** or **ori-bis**. [Afr. < Hottentot trip + *b*, masc. noun-forming suffix.] A trope; Ourebia ourebia.
> < Med. Lat. *oriolum*, porch.] A project-room below with a corbel or bracket.
'-') *n.* [ME < Ofr. < Lat. *oriens*, rising sun.] 1. The east. 2. **Orient**, a. The coun-sia. *b. Archaic*. The territories east of the characteristic of a pearl of high quality. *huster*. — *adj.* 1. *Archaic*. Eastern : orient-orient gemstones> 3. *Archaic*. Rising in (ōr'ē-ēt', ōr'-) —**ent-ed**, **-ent-ing**, **-ent-ing**, **-ent-ing** in a specified relation to the points in the sky toward the south> 2. a. To place b. To build (a church) with the nave laid toward the eastern end. 3. To align or position toward the east. 4. To determine the bearings of <orient> cause to become familiar with or assistance <orient> a new employee to com-toward the east. 2. To become adjusted

adj. 1. Eastern. 2. often **Oriental**. Relations of the Orient or to their peoples, languages.

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ganges, or culture. 3. **Oriental**. *Ecol.* Of or designating the zoographic region that includes tropical Asia and the adjacent islands of the Malay Archipelago. 4. Lustrous and valuable <an oriental rug>. 5. Designating precious varieties of corundum <an oriental ruby>. — *n.* often **Oriental**. A native or inhabitant of the Orient: by> — *n.* often **Oriental**. A native or inhabitant of the Orient: by>

-o-rien-tal-ly adv. — **O-ri-en-tal-ism** (ôr'ê-ên'tl-'iz'm, ôr'-
O-ri-en-tal-ism also **O-ri-en-tal-ist** (ôr'ê-ên'tl-'iz', ôr'-
n. 1. A quality or custom peculiar to or characteristic of the Orient. 2.
Scholarly knowledge of eastern cultures, languages, and peoples.

-O-ri-en-talist n.

O-ri-en-tal-ize also **O-ri-en-tal-ize** (ôr'ê-ên'tl-'iz', ôr'-
v. **-ize**, **-izes**. — *vt.* To give an oriental character or ap-
pearance to. — *vi.* To become oriental.

Oriental poppy n. A plant, *Papaver orientale*, orig. of the Medi-
terranean region, widely cultivated for its brilliant scarlet and black
flowers.

Oriental rug n. A rug made by hand in the Orient.

Orien-tate (ôr'ê-ên-tât', -an, ôr'-) vt. @ vi. **-tat-ed**, **-tat-ing**,
-tates. To orient.

Orien-tation (ôr'ê-ên-tâ'shon, -an, ôr'-) n. 1. An act of orient-
ing or the state of being oriented. 2. Location or position relative to the
points of the compass. 3. Construction of a church so that its longi-
tudinal axis is from west to east and its main altar at the eastern end.
4. The line or direction followed in the course of a trend, movement,
or development. 5. a. A tendency of thought: a general inclination. b.
Sexual orientation. 6. Adjustment or adaptation to a new environ-
ment, situation, or belief. 7. *Psychol.* Individual awareness of the ob-
jective world in its relation to the self. 8. Introductory instruction
concerning a new situation.

Orien-teer-ing (ôr'ê-ên-tîr'ing, -an, ôr'-) n. [Orig. a trademark.]
A cross-country race in which competitors follow a route through un-
familiar territory using a map and compass.

Ori-fice (ôr'ô-fis, ôr'-) n. [OfF. < LLat. *orificium*: Lat. *ôs*, mouth +
Lat. *facere*, to make.] A mouth or vent: **OPENING**. — **ori-fi'cial**
adj.

Ori-flamme (ôr'ô-flâm', ôr'-) n. [ME *oriflamme* < OFr. *oriflamme*
< Med. Lat. *aureflamma*: Lat. *aurum*, gold + Lat. *flamma*, flame.] 1.
The red flag of the Abbey of St. Denis, France, once a royal standard of
France. 2. An inspiring symbol or standard.

Ori-gami (ôr'i-gâ'mî) n. [J.: *ori*, a folding + *kami*, paper.] The Japa-
nese art of folding paper into representational or decorative shapes.

Ori-gin (ôr'ô-jîn, ôr'-) n. [ME *origine*, ancestry < Lat. *origo* < *oriri*,
to rise.] 1. A point of origination: SOURCE. 2. Ancestry: derivation
<"We cannot escape our origins, however hard we try" — James Bald-
win>. 3. A coming into being <the origins of World War I and World
War II>. 4. Anat. The point of attachment of a muscle. 5. *Math.* The
point of intersection of coordinate axes, as in the Cartesian coordinate
system.

* **syns:** ORIGIN, DERIVATION, FOUNTAIN, PROVENANCE, PROVE-
NIENCE, ROOT, SOURCE, SPRING, WELL *n.* core meaning: a point of
origination <the origin of Western civilization>

Ori-gi-nal (ôr'i-jî-nâl) adj. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *originalis* < *origo*,
source < *oriri*, to rise.] 1. Preceding all others in time: FIRST. 2. a. Not
derived from something else <an original script, not an adaptation> b.
Showing a marked departure from previous practice: NEW <a truly
original design> 3. Productive of new things or new ideas: INVENTIVE.
4. Being the source from which a copy, reproduction, or translation is
made. — *n.* 1. A first form from which various varieties arise or imitations
are made <Newer models are much lighter than the original>. 2. An au-
thentic work of art, as distinguished from an imitation or reproduc-
tion. 3. One that is the model for a literary or artistic creation. 4. One
that is odd or singular: ECCENTRIC.

Ori-gi-nal-i-ty (ôr'i-jî-nâl'i-tî) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. The quality of be-
ing original. 2. Capacity for independent thought or action. 3. Some-
thing original.

Ori-gi-nal-ly (ôr'i-jî-nâl-lî) adv. 1. With reference to origin. 2. At
first. 3. In a highly distinctive way <originally dressed>

original sin n. In Christian theology, the condition of sin that
marks all human beings as a result of Adam and Eve's first act of dis-
obedience.

Ori-gi-nate (ôr'i-jî-nât') **-nat-ed**, **-nat-ing**, **-nates**. — *vt.* @
vi. To bring or come into being. — **O-ri-g'i-na'tion** *n.* — **O-ri-g'i-**
na'tive adj. — **O-ri-g'i-na'tive-ly** adv. — **O-ri-g'i-na'tor** *n.*

O-ri-na-sal (ôr'ô-nâ-sal, ôr'-) n. [Lat. *ôs*, ôr-, mouth + NASAL.] A
speech sound, as a French nasal vowel pronounced with both oral and
nasal passages open. — **O-ri-nâ-sal** adj.

O-ri-ole (ôr'ê-ôl', ôr'-) n. [Fr. *oriel* < OFr. < Med. Lat. *oriolus* < Lat.
aureolus, golden < *aureus* < *aurum*, gold.] 1. Any of various Old
World birds of the family Orioliidae, having bright yellow and black
plumage in the males. 2. Any of various New World birds of the family
Orioliidae, having black and orange or yellow plumage in the males.

O-ri-on (ôr-i'an) n. [Gk. *Orion*.] 1. Gk. Myth. A giant hunter, pursuer
of the Pleiades and lover of Eos, killed by Artemis. 2. A constellation
in the celestial equator.

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or·i·son (ôr'ī-sən, -zən, ōr' -) *n.* [ME *orisoun* < OFr. *oraison* < Lat. *oratio*, *speech* < *orare*, *to speak*.] A prayer.

O-ri-ya (ô-rē'yə) *n.* The Indic language of Orissa; a state in eastern India.

Or-le-an-ist (ôr'lē-ə-nist) *n.* A supporter of the Orléans branch of the French royal family, descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV.

Oxylon (ôk'lyôn'). A trademark for an acrylic fiber.

or-lop (ôr'lop') *n.* [ME *overloper*, floor covering a ship's hold < MDu. *overloop*: *over*, *over* + *loopen*, to leap:] Naut. The lowest deck of a ship, esp. a warship.

Or-mazd also **Or-muzd** (ôr'mæzd) *n.* [Pers. *Ormazd* < Avestan *Ahura-Mazda*: *ahura*, spirit + *mazdâ*, wise.] The supreme deity of Zoroastrianism, the creator of the world, the source of light, and the embodiment of good.

or-mer (ôr'mär) *n.* [Dial. Fr. < Fr. *ormier*, short for *oreille-de-mer*, ear of the sea < Lat. *auris maris*.] Chiefly Brit. An abalone shell, esp. the shell of an edible species, *Haliotis tuberculata*, found chiefly in the Channel Islands.

or-mo-lu (ôr' mō-lōō') *n.* [Fr. or *moulu*, ground gold.] 1. A copper and tin or zinc alloy resembling gold in appearance and used to decorate furniture and jewelry. 2. An imitation of gold.

Or-muzd (ôr' mæzd) *n.* var. of ORMAZD.

or-na-ment (ôr'nă-mənt) *n.* [ME *ourniement* < OFr. *ornement* < Lat. *ornamentum* < *ornare*, to embellish.] 1. Something that decorates or adorns: EMBELLISHMENT. 2. One regarded as a source of credit, hon-

or adorns: EMBELLISHMENT. — *vt.* (-mənt') **-ment·ed, -ment·ing, -ments.** 1. To furnish with ornaments. 2. To be an ornament to.

or-na-men-tal (ôr'nă-mĕn'tl) *adj.* Of, relating to, or being an ornament. — *n.* Something ornamental, esp. a plant grown for its beauty.

or-na-men-ta-tion (ôr'na-mén-tă'shən) *n.* 1. a. The act or process of ornamenting. b. The state of being ornamented. 2. ORNAMENT 1

or·na·te (ôr-năt') *adj.* [ME < Lat. *ornatus*, p.part. of *ornare*, to embellish.] 1. Elaborately and heavily ornamented. 2. Showy or florid in style or manner: FLOWERY. — **or·na·te'ly** *adv.* — **or·na·te'ness** *n.*

★ **syns:** ORNATE, BAROQUE, FLAMBOYANT, FLORID, RÖCOCO *adj*
core meaning: elaborately and heavily ornamented <an ornate Baroque
 version palace> **ant:** AUSTERE

or·ner·y (ôr' nə-rē) *adj.* **-i·er, -i·est.** [Alteration of ORDINARY.
Stubborn and ill-tempered.]

ornith- *pref.* var. of ORNITHO-.
or-nith-ic (ôr-nith'ik) *adj.* [Gk. *ornithikos* < *ornis*, bird.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of birds.

or-ni-thine (ôr'nə-thên') *n.* [*E. ornith(uric acid)*, an acid found in birds' urine + *-INE*.] An amino acid, $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$, that functions in urea formation.

ornitho- or **ornith-** *pref.* [NLat. < Gk. < *ornis*, bird.] Bird < *ornitho-*
nithosis < *ornithic*

or-ni-thol-o-gy (ôr'nə-thôl'ə-jē) *n.* The branch of zoology that is concerned with the study of birds. — **or-ni-tho-log'ic** (-thə-lōj'ik) *adj.* — **or-ni-tho-log'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

or-ni-tho-p'ter (ôr'ni-thôp'tar) *n.* [ORNITHO- + (HELICO)PTER.]
A bird that holds aloft and propelled by wing movements.

or-ni-tho-sis (ôr'nə-thô'sis) *n.* A virus disease, resembling psittacosis, that infects domestic fowl and other birds and is communicable.

oro- *pref.* [*< Gk. oros, mountain.*] Mountain *<orogeny>*.
o.rog.e.ny (ô-rôj'ə-nē) *also* **or.o.gen.e.sis** (ôr'ə-jên'ī-sis, ôr'ə-jên'ī-sis) *n.* the process of the formation of the earth's crust

o•ro•gen•ic (ôr'ə-jên'ik, ör'-) *adj.* — **or•o•gen•ic•al•ly** *adv.*
o•ro•g•ra•phy (ô-rôg'rā-fē) *n.* Study of the physical geography

o-ro-graph (ôr'ô-grăf, ôr'-) *n.* a mountain range. — **or'ographic** (ôr'ô-grăf'ik, ôr'-) *adj.* — **or'ographically** (ôr'ô-grăf'ik-ə-lē, ôr'-) *adv.* — **oro-graphic** (ôr'ô-grăf'ik, ôr'-) *adj.* — **oro-graphical** (ôr'ô-grăf'ik-əl, ôr'-) *adj.* — **oro-graphically** (ôr'ô-grăf'ik-əl-ē, ôr'-) *adv.* — **oro-graphy** (ôr'ô-grăf'ik-ē, ôr'-) *n.* [Fr. *orographie*]

o·rol·o·gy (ô-rôl'ə-jē) *n.* The study of mountains. — **o'ro-log**

o-gist *n.*
o-gistund (ôr'ə-tünd', ôr'-) *adj.* [Lat. *ôre rotundo*, with a round

orphan (Ar(fan) n. [Lat. *orphanus* < Gk. *orphanos*, without p

orphan (*ôr'fân*) *n.* [*Late Latin orphanus*, from *Greek orphânos*] A child whose parents are dead. —*adj.* 1. Being an orphan. 2. Lacking a father. —*v.t.* To deprive of one or both parents. —*adj.* Intended for orphans <an orphan home> —*vt.* -phaned, -phaning, -phans To deprive (a child) of one or both parents. —*n.*

orphan·age (ôr'fə-nj) *n.* 1. An institution for the care of orphan children. 2. The condition of being an orphan.

Or·phe·us (ôr'fē-əs, -fyōōs') *n.* [Gk.] Gk. Myth: A Thracian musician and poet whose music had the power to move inanimate objects.

Or·phic (ôr'fik) *adj.* [Gk. *Orphikos* < *Orpheus*, Orpheus.] 1. O